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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JULIO CRUZ,

Plaintiff,

vs.

YUME GARDENS LLC; GOLDENWEST
INVESTMENTS LLC; and DOES 1 to 10,
Defendants.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT, 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.;

2. CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT;

3. CALIFORNIA'S DISABLED
PERSONS ACT;

4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY
CODE;

5. NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiff JULIO CRUZ ("Plaintiff") complains of Defendants YUME GARDENS
LLC; GOLDENWEST INVESTMENTS LLC; and DOES 1 to 10 ("Defendants") and
alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff suffers
from paraplegia and is substantially limited in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the
use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling in public.

1 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,
2 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a fish and pond supply
3 store (“Business”) located at or about 14726 Goldenwest St., Ste C., Westminster,
4 California.

5 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
6 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,
7 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of
8 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been
9 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and, based thereon, alleges that each such
10 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to
11 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

12 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant
13 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other
14 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing
15 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other
16 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

17 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or
18 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be
19 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly
20 and severally.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and
23 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*
24 *seq.*).

25 7. Pursuant to pendant jurisdiction, attendant and related causes of action,
26 arising from the same nucleus of operating facts, are also brought under California law,
27 including, but not limited to, violations of California Civil Code §§51, 51.5, 52(a), 52.1,
28 54, 54., 54.3 and 55.

1 8. Plaintiff's claims are authorized by 28 USC §§ 2201 and 2202.

2 9. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 USC §1391(b). The real
3 property which is the subject of this action is located in this district, Orange County,
4 California, and that all actions complained of herein take place in this district.

5 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

6 10. In or about January of 2025, Plaintiff went to the Business.

7 11. The Business is a fish and pond supply store business establishment, open to
8 the public, and is a place of public accommodation that affects commerce through its
9 operation. Defendants provide parking spaces for customers.

10 12. While attempting to enter the Business during each visit, Plaintiff personally
11 encountered a number of barriers that interfered with his ability to use and enjoy the
12 goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the Business.

13 13. To the extent of Plaintiff's personal knowledge, the barriers at the Business
14 included, but were not limited to, the following:

- 15 a. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
16 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
17 failed to post required signage such as "Van Accessible," "Minimum
18 Fine \$250" and "Unauthorized Parking."
- 19 b. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
20 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
21 failed to provide proper van accessible space designated for the
22 persons with disabilities as there were no "NO PARKING" markings
23 painted on the surface of the access aisle.
- 24 c. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
25 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
26 failed to paint the ground as required.
- 27 d. Defendants failed to maintain the parking space designated for
28 persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state

standards. Defendants failed to maintain the mark on the space with the International Symbol of Accessibility, resulting in the paint becoming severely deteriorated, hindering visibility.

e. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants failed to provide an access aisle with level surface slope, as there was a permanent ramp installed within the boundaries of the accessible aisle.

14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff full and equal access to the Business and caused Plaintiff difficulty and frustration. Plaintiff wishes to return and patronize the Business; however, Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Business because his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are removed.

15. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection. Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v. 7-Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).

16. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.

17. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an

1 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that
2 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail
3 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where
4 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

- 5 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum
6 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily
7 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including
8 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum
9 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the
10 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered
11 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with
12 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the
13 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area
14 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and
15 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

16 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be
17 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every
18 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in
19 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA
20 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall
21 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

22 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by
23 State or local laws or regulations. See 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California
24 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the
25 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized
26 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign
27 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A
28 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and

1 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12
2 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the
3 interior end of the parking space. See CBC § 11B-502.6, et seq.

4 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at
5 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site
6 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be
7 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in
8 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: "Unauthorized vehicles parked in
9 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license
10 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed away at the owner's expense..."
11 See CBC § 11B-502.8, et seq.

12 24. Here, Defendants failed to provide the signs stating, "Minimum Fine \$250"
13 and "Van Accessible." Moreover, Defendants failed to provide the additional sign with
14 the specific language stating "Unauthorized vehicles parked in designated accessible
15 spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license plates issued for persons
16 with disabilities will be towed away at the owner's expense..."

17 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted
18 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked
19 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting
20 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall
21 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches
22 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §
23 11B-502.3.3.

24 26. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as there were no
25 "NO PARKING" markings painted on the parking surface.

26 27. The surface of each accessible car and van space shall have surface
27 identification complying with either of the following options: The outline of a profile
28 view of a wheelchair with occupant in white on a blue background a minimum 36" wide

1 by 36" high (914 mm x 914 mm). The centerline of the profile view shall be a maximum
2 of 6 inches (152 mm) from the centerline of the parking space, its sides parallel to the
3 length of the parking space and its lower side or corner aligned with the end of the
4 parking space length or by outlining or painting the parking space in blue and outlining
5 on the ground in white or a suitable contrasting color a profile view of a wheel chair with
6 occupant. See CBC § 11B-502.6.4, et seq.

7 28. Here, Defendants failed to maintain the International Symbol of
8 Accessibility painted on the surface as required, resulting in the markings becoming
9 severely deteriorated, hindering visibility.

10 29. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level
11 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.
12 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles
13 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply
14 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked
15 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces
16 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all
17 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

18 30. Here, the access aisle is not level with the parking spaces, as there was a
19 permanent ramp installed within the boundaries of the van accessible aisle. Under the
20 2010 Standards, access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve.
21 Changes in level are not permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. "Access aisles are required
22 to be nearly level in all directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles."
23 2010 Standards § 502.4 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.

24 31. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those
25 features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable
26 by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).

1 32. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by
2 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related
3 regulations.

4 33. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to
5 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be
6 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks
7 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable
8 by individuals with disabilities.

9 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

11 34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
12 paragraphs in this complaint.

13 35. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this
14 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,
15 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual
16 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full
17 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
18 establishments of every kind whatsoever."

19 36. California Civil Code § 52 states, "Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial,
20 or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable
21 for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be
22 determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the
23 amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any
24 attorney's fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any
25 person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.

26 37. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifies, "a violation of the right of any
27 individual under federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336)
28 shall also constitute a violation of this section."

1 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney's fees that may be
 2 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights
 3 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

4 43. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, "a violation of the right of an
 5 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also
 6 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
 7 the access of any person in violation of that act.

8 44. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
 9 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled
 10 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have
 11 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

12 45. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to
 13 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for
 14 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

15 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.**

17 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
 18 paragraphs in this complaint.

19 47. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of
 20 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a "full and equal" basis unless each
 21 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §
 22 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the
 23 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

24 48. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure
 25 that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds
 26 adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of
 27 Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also
 28 require that "when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or

1 employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for
2 persons with disabilities.

3 49. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be
4 discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods
5 (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who
6 owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
7 Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct
8 violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an
9 award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not
10 limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **NEGLIGENCE**

13 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
14 paragraphs in this complaint.

15 51. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil
16 Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities
17 to the Plaintiff.

18 52. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA,
19 Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

20 53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ negligent conduct, Plaintiff
21 has suffered damages.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief and judgment against
24 Defendants as follows:

25 1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply
26 with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;

27 2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory
28 damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;

1 3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants' unfair competition
2 practices;

3 4. Reasonable attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this
4 action;

5 5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and

6 6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

7 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

8 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby
9 demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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11 Dated: April 7, 2025

SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

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14 By: /s/ Jason J. Kim
15 Jason J. Kim, Esq.
16 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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